

In the United States Court of Federal Claims  
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS  
No. 16-393V  
Filed: January 13, 2022

A.T.,  
Petitioner,  
v.  
SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,  
Respondent.

Special Master Horner  
Motion for Redaction; 42 U.S.C.  
§300aa-12(d)(4)(B)

*Danielle Anne Strait, Maglio Christopher & Toale, Seattle, WA, for petitioner  
Catherine Elizabeth Stoler, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent*

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO REDACT<sup>1</sup>**

On March 29, 2016, petitioner's mother initiated this action by filing a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*<sup>2</sup> (the "Vaccine Act") on her behalf. On December 19, 2017, this case was recaptioned to petitioner's name when petitioner reached the age of majority and became the petitioner. (ECF No. 31.) On December 17, 2021, a decision was issued dismissing this case. (ECF No. 77.) Petitioner subsequently moved pursuant to Vaccine Rule 18(b) to redact that decision, seeking to have all references to her name reduced to initials. (ECF No. 78.) Respondent filed a response on January 10, 2022, deferring to the special master's judgment as to whether to grant the motion. (ECF No. 79.)

<sup>1</sup> Because this unpublished Order contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). In light of the undersigned's conclusion below, I intend to post this Order with a redacted caption. Petitioner's name does not otherwise appear in this document. To the extent Petitioner would seek further redaction, in accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), Petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

<sup>2</sup> National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all "§" references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

Vaccine Rule 18(b) effectuates the opportunity for objection contemplated by Section 12(d)(4) of the Vaccine Act, which provides in relevant part that “[a] decision of a special master or the court in a proceeding shall be disclosed, except that if the decision is to include information . . . (ii) which are medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy, and if the person who submitted such information objects to such information in the decision, the decision shall be disclosed without such information. § 300aa-12(d)(4)(B). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has not had occasion to interpret this section of the Vaccine Act. There are, instead, two competing methods of interpretation endorsed by different decisions in the lower courts. See *Langland v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 07-36V, 2011 WL 802695 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Feb. 3, 2011); *W.C. v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 100 Fed. Cl. 440 (2011).

In *Langland*, the Chief Special Master examined a redaction request pursuant to Section 12(d)(4)(B) in the context of the common law traditions regarding redaction and public access, the E-Government Act, and other provisions of the Vaccine Act favoring public disclosure. 2011 WL 802695, at \*6-8. The Chief Special Master concluded that “the party seeking to seal a document faces a burden to show particularized harm outweighing the public interest in disclosure. This common law background informs the correct construction of the language in section 12(d)(4)(B)(ii), and militates against routine redaction of all sensitive medical information from special masters’ decisions.” *Id.* at \*8. Upon review of the redaction request at issue, the Chief Special Master concluded that the request was unsupported and only a redaction of the petitioner’s minor child’s name to initials and redaction of the child’s birthdate was appropriate. *Id.* at \* 11.

Subsequently, in *W.C.*, the Court of Federal Claims reviewed a redaction request in the context of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), which the court observed to employ language similar to Section 12(d)(4)(B) of the Vaccine Act. 100 Fed. Cl. 440. The court focused on the idea that petitioner’s request “must be weighed against the government’s interest in public disclosure.” *Id.* at 460-61. Focusing specifically on the identity of the petitioner, the court observed that it is petitioner’s medical history and adverse vaccine reaction, and not petitioner’s own specific identify, that the public has an interest in seeing disclosed. *Id.* *W.C.* has been interpreted as providing a more lenient standard for redaction as compared to *Langland*. See, e.g., *K.L. v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 123 Fed. Cl. 497, 507 (2015) (noting that the Special Master below “argued that even when a Special Master follows the lenient standard for redaction set forth in *W.C.*, requests for redaction have been denied because they failed to substantiate the basis for the request.”).

In this case, the differing statutory interpretations and varying degrees of leniency between *Langland* and *W.C.* need not be belabored. Both decisions discuss a balancing of interests and can easily be read in harmony where that balance is uncontroversial. Here, potentially consistent with *Langland*, petitioner contends that, given her age, life stage, and the nature of the medical condition at issue, disclosure of her condition is especially likely to hamper her future prospects. (ECF No. 78, p. 2.)

Additionally, petitioner stresses that this case was initially filed by her parent at a time when petitioner was a minor and did enjoy some anonymity in the form of a redaction of her name to initials. (*Id.*) Because this case was filed on her behalf as a minor, petitioner did not herself have the opportunity to anticipate the future medical disclosures threatened by publication of the decision dismissing this case. (*Id.*) But, in any event, petitioner requests only that her name be reduced to initials, a modest redaction which *W.C.* notes to be compatible with the public's disclosure interest of the medical facts underlying the claim. Moreover, respondent does not object to petitioner's proposed redaction. (ECF No. 79.)

Accordingly, petitioner's motion is **GRANTED**. All references to petitioner's name in the caption and body of the December 17, 2021 Decision will be redacted to instead read "A.T." Additionally, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to change the caption of this case to the caption above.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Daniel T. Horner**  
Daniel T. Horner  
Special Master